REGISTERED No. 8—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,258.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,039 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. WICKS, R. N. R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
LEAVES BOMBAY	29	LEAVES Negapatam	11
„ Rutnagherry	30	„ Madras	13
„ (Maria Bay)	30	„ Coconada	15
„ Cutwar	31	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Narrakel	Aug. 4	„ Calingapatam	17
„ Alleppey	4	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Tuticorin	6	„ False Point	18
„ Colombo	7	ARRIVES CALCUTTA	20
„ Galle	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSRAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. NAILOR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
LEAVES BOMBAY	28	LEAVES BUSREH	16
„ Kurrachee	Aug. 1	„ Fao	17
„ Muscat	5	„ Bushire	18
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Linga	12
„ Linga	7	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Bahrein	9	„ Muscat	22
„ Bushire	10	„ Gwadur	27
„ Fao	14	„ Kurrachee	31
„ BUSREH	Arrive 15	ARRIVE BOMBAY	Sept. 5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. NAILOR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander J. SMITH, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines, Spirits, Food.
Suez	26	22	6	
Port Said	25	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 460 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } sailing a regular
EUROPA, 2,577 Tons, 624 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 3 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				AUGUST.
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	460	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,789 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. A. WHITE, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

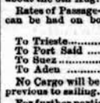
Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.



THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., to leave about the 5th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£10-0
To Port Said	£34 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, the following:—

Black ink in quarts and pints, few dozens carriage whips, working boxes, English confecti-nary, ladies' belts, bundree turbands, carpet, a nice machine in perfect order, for dozens office glass inkstands, 50 dozens everlasting inkstands, 25 dozens brass padlocks, 80 gross sewing silk thread of different colours, 1 case of cheroots, &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirting, madapollams, jaconets, dhoties, &c.

34 pieces of nails.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Blackwo d Carved and French polished Household Furniture, Glass Crockery and Plateware &c., at No. 161, "Mornington Villa," Chinchpogly.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the property of a gentleman (proceeding to Europe); the same comprises, glass-ware, decanters, jugs, a new dinner, dessert and tea-set, plated curry-dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, candlesticks, salvers, spoons and forks, blackwood camp table, sideboard, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, half-backed couches, drawing-room and folding chairs chiffonier, whatnott, hat and gown-stands, teapoys, argand lamps, coir rugs, pictures, figures, compote, carved wardrobes, chest of drawers, clothes presses, dressing and wash-hand tables with crockery, toilette glasses, towel horses, bathing tubs, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situated in the Don Tar 2nd Lane, wi hout the Fort of Bombay.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following Landed Property by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Capadia, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Justice, Cassenath Goculdass, Ahmed Nowrojee Suggejee Noor Mohomed, and Bapoo Sukkur.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendar e land or ground, with the erections, building, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying, and being at Don Tar 2nd Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 783 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45 and bounded on or towards the north by the property or Mr. Hurridas Goculdass on the south by property of Hurjeevan Mathooradas, on the east by the Don Tar 2nd Row, and on the west by the property of Mahomed Ty b Parker.

Further particulars may be made known on reference to the unders gned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1875.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 25s. OD. THE DOUBLE HAT.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat" for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

Known as Beake's Patent, WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Fungous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
GRAND FASHIONABLE MASONIC NIGHT.
BROTHER D'ARCY READ'S
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
Under the distinguished patronage of
THE HONORABLE J. GIBBS,
District Grand Master for Bombay, E. C.,
CAPTAIN H. MORLAND,
Grand Master for India, S. C.,
And the OFFICERS and BRETHREN in BOMBAY.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company held on the 17th July, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. on the paid up Capital of the Company, will be paid to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register at this date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 31st instant, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 17th July 1875.

SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, held on the 17th July, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. on the paid up Capital of the Company, will be paid to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register at this date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 31st instant, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 17th July 1875.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th August next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at their Special General Meeting held on the 24th July, instant:—

I. That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to sell to such person or persons, and upon such terms as they shall think fit, the 16,000 Spindles, with their necessary Machinery and Appliances which the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company had ordered to be made in pursuance of the Resolution of that Company, dated the 11th October 1873.

II. That the Extension scheme, the subject of the said Resolution of the 11th October 1873, be abandoned.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Bombay, 29th July 1875. Secretary.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 305 OF 1874.

JAITHA BHIMA and GOOLBA ANUNDA, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Malwad, GOKULDAS JUGJIVAN, DOONGRA DEWA, and AKHA PRAGA, respectively, Hindoo Merchants, residing near Daily Sale Office, Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and trading together in copartnership under the NAME and STYLE of BHUGWAN BHIMA.....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

CHINTOBA PURSHOTUM, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withulwady, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 21st day of July, instant, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On TUESDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of Fazandary Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Withulwady, outside the Fort, on the South side of the said Withulwady Road, and in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded on the East by the property of the Defendant, No. 28, on the West by the property of Asoodjee Sorabjee, on the South by a gully, belonging to the house of Nagurdass Sackerchund, and on the North by Withulwady Lane, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on the SAME DAY at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2. All that piece or parcel of Fazandary Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Withulwady, outside the Fort, on the South side of the said Withulwady Road, and in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded on the East by the property of Asoodjee Sorabjee, on the West by the property of Nagurdass Sackerchund, and on the North by Withulwady Lane, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on the SAME DAY at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3. All that piece or parcel of Fazandary Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Withulwady, outside the Fort, on the South side of the said Withulwady Road, and in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded on the East by the property of Nagurdass Sackerchund, on the West by the property of the Defendant, No. 27, on the South by a gully, and on the North by the Withulwady Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 4. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Bangree Molla, or Atdool Rahimon Street, outside the Fort, on the East side of the said road, and in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded as follows:—on the East by a passage, on the West by a public road called Bangree Molla, on the South by a public road or Bajee Street, and on the North by a Chawl belonging to Jooma Musjid.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 4. All those three pieces of Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being at Bora Nooroodeen, on the West by public road called Matoonga Road, on the South by the heirs of Esnoo Cumbar, and on the North by the property of Chuneelall Malaraj, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 39, 39 and 39 A, and was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Six Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-four for debt and interest and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will positively be held to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information, apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 26th July 1875.

BUNGALOW NEAR GRANT ROAD RAILWAY BRIDGE.
"GHOST" FOR THE MILLION.
Still further reduction of prices for the
FAREWELL NIGHT.
Being Positively His Last Appearance in Bombay.
TUESDAY, JULY 27TH, 1875
LAST NIGHT OF ALL.
First Seats.....Re. 1.
Second do.....Annas 8.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Commence at 9.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE. THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE, AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M. D.,
Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily

PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,35,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYDS, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

AGENTS,—MESSRS. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having claims against, the ESTATE of the late Captain NOYES, Quarter Master 3rd Regt. N. I., are requested to communicate with the Committee of Adjustment within ONE MONTH from this date.

W. T. BOWEN, Colonel,
3rd Regt. N. I., President.

Camp Ahmedabad, 20th July 1875.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belasnis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Dark Grey Arab Horse, 3 years, 14-3 high, will make a good charger.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1½ high, fast stepper in single or double harness, and a good mover under saddle.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15¼ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay.

"Nimrod," a very handsome well-bred Bay Waler Gelding, standing 15-2½, a good fencer, and will make a grand charger.

A Light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15 high, accustomed to be driven in single and double harness, has also been ridden.

A Bay Horse, 7 years, 15 high, a good mover under saddle, very showy, has been used as a second charger.

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3 high, recently imported.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1761.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern.....6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do.....6s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6	6	13	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6	6	8	2
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6	6	13	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6	6	8	2
1 Gravy Spoon	12 „ at	6	6	3	18
1 Soup Ladle	10 „ at	6	6	3	6
4 Sauce ditto	12 „ at	7	0	4	4
1 Salt Spoon	2 „ at			0	4
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at	7	0	4	18
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1	5
				£61	19

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. FARRY & Co., Madras
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 26TH JULY 1875.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday evening delivered this morning, shows no change in the Liverpool Cotton Market which we have not already noticed in our issue of this morning, and to-day's market opened steady: probable sales 10,000 bales, imports *nil*.

Saturday evening's telegram from New York quotes Mid.-Uplands on the spot still at 14¼ cents. per lb., futures ⅛ cent. higher. The day's receipts at the ports are given at 3,000, and the exports to Great Britain 200 bales, but in all probability these figures should be reversed.

The visible supply of Cotton for the whole of Europe on the 23rd instant, compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Total supply of all descriptions	2,370,000	2,498,380	2,359,070
" " Surats	1,030,000	1,045,320	1,100,970

In General Produce the only alteration on Saturday was a decline of 10s. in Ceylon and £1 per ton in Cochin Cocoanut oil.

Rupee Paper is unchanged since Thursday last. In Indian Bank Shares an advance of 10s. in Chartered, and £1 per share in Chartered Mercantile shares is quoted.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93⅞; French Rentes at 105½.

The failure is reported of Messrs. Shultz Mohr, of East India Avenue, with liabilities estimated at £30,000. The firm until lately was in good credit, having been largely connected with India and China, but Bombay is not likely to be affected by the stoppage in any way.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 24th instant, shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H.O.	Inc.	Rs.	5,09,393
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	"	1,45,688
Deposits	Inc.	"	29,535
Government Securities	Inc.	"	76,962
Loans	Inc.	"	4,95,518
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	2,05,872
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	"	2,12,065
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	4,47,692

These alterations are not of sufficient importance to have any effect on the Money Market, but so far as they go they are unquestionably in favour of increased ease.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the transaction have been most limited in extent and rates are nominally unaltered. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d 15-32 to ⅝ per rupee
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 9d 15-16 to 31-32d.
Ccdits 3 month's	1s. 9d 29-32d.
Documents Bills 3 month's sight	1s. 9d 15-16.

On Calcutta there is no change.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry at the moment is not active, buyers and sellers alike seeming indisposed to do business. We quote—Fours Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103½ nominal; Fives and a half, Rs. 109 nominal.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been steady, but with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies, there is no change in values. Even for Spinning Companies, however, the demand is not active and the advance is restricted to some of the leading concerns which are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher.

In COTTON there is no quotable change. A few purchases continue to be made from day to-day on European account, but not sufficient to form any basis for altering quotations. The receipts for the three days are only 100 bales.

FREIGHTS are unchanged, every round steamer £2 per ton for Liverpool is the current rate both by sail and steam, but there are few engagements making.

PIECE GOODS are steady but that is the best that can be said for them. There is no demand to speak of from up-country, and importers are only able to support rates from the small supplies on the spot.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	727½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	90*	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	Oriental Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	489

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Fier Co. Ld	110
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Massgon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	2·5

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,201
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	755
1,000	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
350	1,000	200	000	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
180	12,000	11,000	220 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	730
155	50	all	60 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	515
1,000	300	all	200 p.c.	Indian Press Co	203
1,000	250	all	12½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	75
400	1,500	all	33⅓ p.c.	Carwar Co	850
230	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	80
500	1,000	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,700
800	300	all	Nil.	Dholwar Spg. & G. Co	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
1,000	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Guzerat Press Co	2,200
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	50	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	403
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	350
3,145	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co	305
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,200
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	600
300	50	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co	580
400	500	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	415
100	1,000	700	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,600
450	1,000	...	100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	950

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,500	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
8600	500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,850
3000	2,000	500	...	Bhownagur M. & P. Co.	1,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,000
2 100	150	150	10	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Calaba Spinning	700
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhunumsee Spinning	1,000
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co	893
1,200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	970
1,500	500	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co	870
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jowraj Balloo Mills	1,050
...	...	all	Nil	Khandesh Spinning	875
300	1,250	500	...	Madras Spinning	1,040
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Wadia	1,045
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
4,000	625	all	50 p.c.	Oriental	630
1,000	1,000	250	...	Prince of W. Spinning	693
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soomerdas Spinning	900
500	1,000	250	31½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	276

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21	3	7 5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 250 xd
...	£2	10	3	1 6	Do. New £20 Shares 12½
...	£20	6	3	7	Ditto 7½
...	£20	21	13	1	Ditto 32
...	£10	1	0	0	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,100
...	£15	19	6	13	Do. New Shares 220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27 p.ct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	97
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	23
1,000	500	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co	335
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	25	11½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited) as on the 24th July, compared with the statement issued on 17th July:—

LIABILITIES.	17th July. Rs.	24th July Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... "	10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call		
of Rs. 125 per share ... "	12,48,025	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call		
of Rs. 25 per share ..... "	2,49,725	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call		
of Rs. 125 per share ... "	12,48,025	
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call		
of Rs. 125 per share ... "	12,48,050	
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	99,24,475	99,24,975
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,50,000	15,50,000
Do. do. do. at Branches.	99,72,777	1,04,82,170
Other Deposits	19,31,419	20,77,107
Post Bills	1,19,01,913	1,19,35,448
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,620	32,756
	5,01,344	3,91,531
	3,58,88,623	4,04,83,987
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	49,53,923	50,30,886
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,66,336	12,70,980
Loan on Security of do.	29,8 ,474	44,72,992
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,752	1,814
Bills Discounted	1,30,62,017	1,28,16,685
Stamps	4,866	4,768
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,04,474	
Amount applied in reduction "	1,15,000	
	3,89,474	3,93,474
	12,49,192	12,49,197
Bullion	4,82,287	2,70,532
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,04,39,117	1,09,47,719
Cash and Currency Notes	3,54,73,953	3,84,83,067

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain G. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Kurrachee, July 23rd, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. SURAT, 1,924 tons, Captain W. H. Pockly, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with China Mail, and a cargo of 1,407 chests opium, 41½ cwts ivory, and sundry.

THE BRIGANTINE OCEAN RANGER, 233 tons, Captain R Criddle, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius, July 3rd brought a cargo of 4579 bags sugar, and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Bushere (s)	Smith	Kurrachee, July 23.
26	Deccan (s)	Gaby	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Surat (s)	Pockly	China &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Adria, to China &c.
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
23	Chancellor (s)	Ronolds	Liverpool, June 19.
	Sultan (s)	Owen	London, June 10.
	Turkestan	Brown	London, April 10.
	Scythia	Wilson	Madras, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
22	Malda (s)	...	...
	Marchioness of Londonderry	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
23	Charlotte Ann	Cuddalore.
	Silas Curtis	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
23	Glarno	Antwerp.
	Madura (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s, 1 case tobacco, Killick, Nixon & Co.
Clive s, 25 barrels sulphur, Todiscodass Khimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Theran s, 27 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Walmer Castle, 150 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Manzaleh s, 10 cases moselle, 4 cases Bayers, 115 cases claret, 42 cases hock, 26 cases champagne, 2 cases cassacon noyeau, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 200 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance s, 200 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Arabia s, 15 cases brandy, C Bomeveille & Co.
India s, 49 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.,

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 110 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Vizen (s), 200 bales wool, B I S N Co; 40 bales wool, Currimbhoy Edroos; 25 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chutoorbhoj; 19 bales cotton, Samchund Khunchund; 30 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 9 bales cotton, Veerchund Curmachund; 25 bales wool, Khunjee Luckmudass; 63 bales wool, Moljee Jaitha & Co.
Parana (s), 175 cwts coir yarn, Moojee Hurridass; 3,200 cwts wheat, Stearns, Holart & Co; 38 bales cotton, Madan Keerpal & Co; 34 bales wool, Askern Khengar; 65 bales wool, Ramsa Gunshamdass,

FOR MARSEILLES.

India 1,334 cwts coffee & 200 cwts. pepper, Volkart Brothers; 48 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s, 64 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 18 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmodass; 120 chests opium, Tarachund Budrichund; 7 chests opium, Hurnaron Manockram; 200 chests opium, E J Ebram; 143 chests opium, Tata & Co; 13 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormomed; 1 chest opium, Javaramal Dulsookroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat (s), 29 chests opium, Hurnaram Manockram; 1 chest opium Gunchadass Shobagmul; 4 chests opium, Luchmondass Samdass.

HIGH COURT—27TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

358-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Coovverjee Pragjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

28-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—The Advocate-General v the Cazee and other—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—For further hearing.
548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Sedaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and othe—Tyabjee and Sayani.
559-74—In person—Nanjee Tullani v Jiwa Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee—In person.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjeevundas Doolubdas v Dewallee co—In person.
563-74—Balcrustna—Ragoonath Kri-bnajee v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—Mr Bicknell.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Welljee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
384-75—Prescot and Winter—The New Colaba Co v Willa Laljee.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Petition for Investigation under Section 305 of Act VIII 1859. of Mr Fletcher (for pauper) Nusserwanjee Byramjee Dustoor v Bomjee Cowasjee and others.
Mr Fletcher (for pauper) Moroba Bhowanishunker v Cassumally Bhasker and others.
Mr Fletcher (for pauper) Keribina Norenha v Babool Khendy N and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

598-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Madhowrao Hurry v Heerjee Hansraj.
613-74—Crawford and Beevy—Bai Kesserwoidow v Eduljee Muncherjee and others—Jeeardhun and Ghandhibhoy and M M Munshi.
314-75—Jeeardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Venay and Company v Doolubdas Tribhowundas.
322-75—Lynch and Tobin—Tha Land Mortgage Bank of India v Hotchund and others.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank of India v Nanjee Mahowjee.
352-75—In person—Mahomed Ally Hobattbhoy and another v Vohara Hussonally Mahomedally.
355-75—Jefferson and Payne—Solomon Volkart and others v Vulla Laljee and another.
356-75—Jefferson and Payne—Soloma Volkart and others v Nowabchund Nursee.
353-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Rattonsee Khmjee v Jumnadass Raghunsthd as.
361-75—In person—Abdoollally Futtabhoy v Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee.
362-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee v Runchoredass Ghella and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
363-75—Mr Pollock—Kalidass Muoordas v Tyabjee Cadhurbhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

557-74—Pestonjee Cawasjee—Abdool Suttar Mahomed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckee—P V N Kutikar.
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantraw Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrao.
167-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Leone Jahier—Jeeardhun.
703-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Perozsha Cursetjee Ardesher v R J Autrobus—Craigie, Lynch and Ow n.
458-74—In person—Balloo Mahadoo v Kesrow Govind and others—Jeeardhun and Ghandhibhoy.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

573-74—Chalk and Turner—Sorabjee Dorabjee and another v Shaik Hoosein bi—Fletcher and Smith.
31-75—M M Munshi—Vu lubhai Futtabhai v Toolseedass Mathooradass.
57-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Oomabhoy Ruttenng and others v Muncherjee Cooverjee Setna.
74-75—Shaik Kutikar—Jeeva Amanda and others v Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia and others.
280-75—M M Munshi—Shu Lalbhoy Parbhoodas v Shu Runchoredass Dosabhoy.
282-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Nowrojee Jamsetjee Mody—Jefferson and Payne.
364-75—M M Munshi—Shapoorjee Jeewanjee v Framjee Bomanjee.
365-75—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena v Edward Hendry and another—Jefferson and Payne.
368-75—Shaw ojee and Thacurdass—Ludwig Knoop and another v Tubbooyandass Ruttonjee Mody.
370-75—In Person—Rahimbhoy Dharamsey v Hajeebhoy Goolam Hoscin.
371-75—In person—Rustomjee Bezonjee v Bhicaijee widow—A Framjee.

LONG CAUSES.

589-74—P Kawasjee—Khooshalchund Khoondulmull v Sewlal Lynch and Tobin.
132-75—Mr Bicknell—Shu Choonelall Munoredass v Shu Cursondass Nathoobhai.
254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara and others v Essa Hadjiffe—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abbas Succoor Beg Mahomed v Coovverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.
512-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jaitha Goo'abchund and others v Dolla Meeechund and others—Jefferson and Payne—Chalk and Turner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Dobbs, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.
Cockburn, Surg Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on leave, from Mhow.

JULY 26.

Kelsey, Asst Apothecary, Bengal Sub Med Dept, to appear before Med Board, from Seetapore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 26.

Thompson, Co'onel, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Dobbs, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Mysore.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, July 22.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr P W H Fryer, Settlement Officer, Jhang, has obtained ninety-two days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 13th July 1875.

Capt E G Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, is appointed to the charge of the Jhang Settlement, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr Fryer, and is invested for this purpose, under Section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in the Jhang District, as defined in the said Act, for the purpose of deciding suits in respect to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, such powers to be exercised on the Revenue Side only with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in the Jhang district in regard to the appointment, punishment and removal of patwaris, and to the appointment, fine and removal of the district kanungo, tahsil kanungos, and zaili kanungos.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Revd G W Manson, Chaplain of H M's 92nd Highlanders, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-one days, with effect from the 16th Aug 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Capt H J Lawrence, Asst Comr, Rupar, has obtained twenty-five days' ex-mination leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th July 1875.

Surg F J Tonhy, 12th N I, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Mardan, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg A H Kelly, with effect from the 29th June 1875.

Capt and Brev Maj H T Marshall, Asst Comr, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th July 1875.

Mr C H Lemarchand, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Ludhiana, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the 31st July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Col R N Tronson (lately Offg as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Umballa Circle) obtained two days' subsidiary leave, on full pay, in addition to that granted him by Punjab Order No 36 of the 17th March.

The following appointments and changes are made with effect from the dates specified:—

Consequent on the depar ure on leave of Mr P Broadway:—Mr E O N Tronson, Dist Supdt, 4th grade, officiated as Dist Supdt, 3rd grade; Mr G A St B Browne, Offg Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as Dist Supdt, 4th grade; and Mr L N Broome, Offg Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated as Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 1st grade, with effect from 2nd June 1875.

Consequent on the decease of Mr E A Marshall:—Mr C A. Aldridge, Dist Supdt, 4th grade, officiated as Dist Supdt, 3rd grade, with effect from 13rd June 1875.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr D N Turnbull:—Mr D N Turnbull, Offg Dist Supdt, 4th grade, reverted to Offg Asst Dist Supdt, 1st Class 1st grade; Mr L N Broome, Offg Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class 1st grade, reverted to Officiating Asst Dist Supdt, 1st class, 2nd grade, with effect from 25th June 1875.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr D H Hunter:—Mr D H. Hunter, Offg Asst Dist Supdt, officiated as Dist Supdt, 4th grade, with effect from 25th June 1875.

Mr W H Mercer, Dist Supdt of Police, Gujrat, is granted privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the 31st July.

Mr L F Broome, A st Dist Supdt of police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Po ice (in the 4th grade), Gujrat vice Mr Mercer, on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Order is confirmed:—

1st Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 17th June 1875, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Capt E F Showers, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Qrmr, to join the 5th Punjab Infantry, under the operation of G G O No 560, dated 28th May 1875:—

Lt D A A Macpherson, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, and Lt L R H D Campbell to continue to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties as 2nd Wing Subn.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt P Grice, Asst Engr, from 2nd Division Umballa and Lahore Road, which he left on the afternoon of the 3rd June 1875, to the Gurdaspur Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the same date.

Lt P Grice, Asst Engr, Gurdaspur Division, is allowed ninety-two day's privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th June 1875.

With reference to Punjab Gazette Notification No 70C, dated 31st May 1875, Mr T H Wilson, Ex Engr, is posted to the 2nd Division Lahore and Pehawar Road, which he joined on the forenoon of the 30th June 1875.

Mr M R Duncan, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Head Works Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed sixty-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the 10 Aug 1875, or such subsequent date he may avail himself of the same.

Mr A B Phelan, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the 2nd Division Bari Doab Canal, is allowed sixty one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th Aug 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Capt H C Rowcroft, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Delhi, Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed sixty-one days' privilege leave from the 18th Aug 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C Sheverton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, will hold charge of the Division du ing Capt Rowcroft's absence.

Mr J Francis, Supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the Head Works Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed sixty-one days' privilege leave with effect from the 8th Aug 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C E Windele Supervisor, 1st grade attached to the 2nd Division Sirhind Canal, is allowed an extension of sick leave, from the 14th Nov 1875.

Mr C E Windele, Supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the 2nd Division Sirhind Canal, having absented himself without leave, is dismissed from his appointment, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th Nov 1874.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th July 1875.

Allahabad Division order, directing Col J Baillie, S C, to do duty at Allahabad, confirmed by G O C C 21st ultimo, p 289, is hereby cancelled.

With the sanction of Govt, Sowar Jeewunt Sing is transferred from the 5th Punjab Cavalry to the 2nd Regt Central India Horse.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to sanction the transfer of Sowar Ghulam Mahomed Khan from the 6th Bengal Cavalry to the 2nd Regt Central India Horse.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division order, dated the 12th July 1875, directing Surgn P J M'Quaid, R N, to do duty with the 15th Hussars.

Shahjahanpore Station order, dated the 6th April 1875, directing Surgn Maj E A Fitzgerald to assume medical charge of the Station Staff, in addition to the wing of the 40th N I, vice Surgn Maj J H Lamb.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 17th April 1875, directing Surgn W H Jameson, M D in medical charge C Battery 11th Brigade R A, to assume medical charge of the 2 d N I, during the absence of Surgn A B Seaman, or until further orders.

1st Foot, (2nd Battalion),—Regtl Order, dated the 18th June 1875, making the following appointment from the 1st idem:—

J R Povah to be Interpreter, vice Lt R M Ireland on leave.

Lt G H B Coats, to act as Interpreter, there being no qualified officer available, vice Lt Povah.

15th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 12th July 1875, directing Capt W Byam to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 13th June, vice Sub Lt G J Dennys, on leave, there being no qualified Sub Intern available.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 17th June 1875, appointing Lt A DeV Alexandra, offg 1st Squadron Subn, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his d ties as offg 2nd Squadron Subn, vice Capt D Adamson.

11th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, dated the 5th June 1875, appointing Lt C N Jones to officiate as 1st Squadron Subn, in addition to his duties as officiating 2nd Squadron Subn, vice Capt W W H Scott, extra Aid-de-camp to H E the C-in-C.

Dated the 19th June 1875, appointing Lt C N Jones, offg 2nd Squadron Subn, to offic ate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt G R J Shakespear appointed to the Qr Mr General's department.

30th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 9th July 1875, directing Lt A T Banon, offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr.

45th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd May 1875, appointing Capt T F Stillwell, offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt C L Woodruffe, proceeding on leave, prep ratory to sick furlough.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WEATHERHEAD—July 26th, the wife of the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, Girgaum Mission Church, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SHIRCORE—July 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of G. R. Shircore of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OGILVIE—RUSSELL—July 21st, at St. Stephen's Church, Cotacamund, by the Rev. C. R. Drury, M. A., Archdeacon of Madras, Captain H. R. Ogilvie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malabar District, to Caroline, 2nd daughter of Colonel G. W. Russell, Madras Staff Corps.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875.

ONE of the dirtiest of the many dirty holes to be found in Bombay is in a corner of the topmost story of the High Court building. The dirt and dust and mouldiness of many years have accumulated in it, and are not without their influence upon those whose duty takes them there. This ill-favoured spot, difficult to reach and unpleasant to stay in, is the shrine of a gentleman who is Commissioner for taking accounts, Taxing-Master, and incumbent of other offices besides, in the High Court of Bombay.

In the good old days when the Supreme Court, administering English law with an imperfect knowledge of English procedure, had its "Equity Side" and its "Common Law Side," and the hearts of the lawyers were glad with bill and answer and demurrer, and declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, surrejoinder, rebutter and surrebutter, the office of the Commissioner occupied its proper place in the system by which law and justice were made mysterious and expensive. It was then the office of the Master in Equity as he was called—an ancient office with ancient rules. More than 20 years ago, however, the mode of administering Equity in England was remodelled and the office was abolished, the work being done by chief clerks to the judges under a new system and in a manner equally expeditious and inexpensive. Subsequently a wholesome change was made in India, and the Supreme Courts, with all their abuses of forms and technicalities, gave way to the High Courts of Judicature, their procedure being regulated by a Code which, although far from perfect, is a vast improvement upon the old state of things. The Master in Equity then became the Commissioner for taking accounts, and occupied a position similar in many respects to that of the English chief clerk. Then was the time, no doubt, to issue a fresh set of rules for the simplification of the machinery by which the business of the Courts was to be carried on. But this was not done, or only imperfectly done, and the old rules of the Supreme Court were never entirely abrogated. The judges had power to frame new rules, but they could not be expected to know everything that would be required for the improvement of offices in which they had never sat, and for details with which they were unacquainted, and perhaps they made no inquiry. The officers, too, who were the heads of the several departments, appear to have been too lax or too incapable to suggest the necessary alterations, and so, in time, no complete and thorough change was ever made. The consequence of this is that the new system of law is carried out in many details, partially under the antiquated rules of the Supreme Court, and partially under the imperfectly drawn rules made since the change in the law. Thus it is hardly surprising that no complete set of the existing rules can be obtained. From the change we have mentioned to the present time the officers of the Court have struggled on and done their duty as best they could with the old fetters about them. They should have done more: they should have tried to shake them off. They have hitherto missed their opportunity and were oblivious of the higher duty of leaving the little world in which they reigu better and purer than they found it. When murmurs reach their ears, and complaints are made, they raise the feeble wail *non possumus*, and point to a rule a century old.

In no office of the Court is this felt so keenly as in the office of the Commissioner, and in no office does it produce more inconvenience and suffering. When it is remembered that the Commissioner is the proper person to take accounts, administer estates, sell properties to which suits relate, and other similar purposes, the importance of the office will be properly estimated. Yet we believe we are fully warranted in saying that it is regarded by solicitors almost as a tomb for cases referred to it, and that not one solicitor in Bombay would prefer a reference to the Commissioner with all the experience he has had, and all the machinery at his command, to a reference to any other suitable person as a Special Commissioner. The proof of this is to be found in the number of cases proper to be disposed of by the Commissioner which are by consent referred to other officers of the Court, or barristers, or others, and are disposed of satisfactorily in a very much shorter time and at considerably less expense than if they were referred to the proper officer. If a sale has to be made, or accounts have to be taken, every effort is made to keep the case out of the legitimate office for it—at least if despatch is desired. If otherwise an accounting party may hope to tire out his adversary if he can get the case referred to the Commissioner, as he may certainly count upon enormous delay and expense in the prosecution of the claims against him. Such a thing as a reference to a Special Commissioner, for the purposes we

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 24TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a slightly improved tendency.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras 4¾d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9⅛ to 1s. 9 7/16d.
Oriental Bank shares	£43-10
Chartered do.	£15-10.
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£19
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£62,375,000
„ Notes in circulation	£97,125,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91⅛
4½ do. do.	92½
5½ do. do.	97½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜
5 do. French Rente, 1872	105½
Bar Silver	55 11/16

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 26th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 83. Fall of rain 50 cents.

CARWAR, 26th July, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind S. W. Ther. 82. Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 20 cents.

MANGALORE, 26th July, 5-18 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 83, min. 78. W. B. 80. Bar. 29·76. Fall of rain 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 26th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind W. Ther. 92. Bar. 29·78.

VINGORLA, 26th July, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 18 cents.

THE Railway authorities intend, it is said, to open the new line from Trichinopoly to Madura for traffic on the 1st proximo. The construction of this line commenced in 1872. The opening of the Madura line will be an important event in the history of the South India Railway Company's operations.

A BARODA correspondent informs us that the charge of the embezzlement of Rs. 34,000 against the late Kamdar of the Jewel Department, Nanajee Vithal, is to be prosecuted by the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Kooverjee. Mr. Purmanundass B. Parekh, Vakeel, has been selected as public prosecutor by Sir T. Madhava Rao.

THE news from Acheen is unimportant. Colonel Pel, who has held the civil and military command since General Van Swieten left, has been relieved by Colonel Van Kirchem. Neither the Dutch nor the Achinese seem to be making any movement of importance; the invading force appear to have adopted the policy of merely holding on to their positions, trusting by tiring out the patience of the enemy, to effect their ultimate submission.

It is stated on the authority of a Shanghai native paper that Dr. Bushell, physician to the British Legation at Peking, was assaulted by stones at one of the gateways of that city on the 21st June, and that on the same day a Russian gentleman was roughly handled by the populace. This is the extent of our information, adds the same paper, which is meagre enough; still it leaves an unpleasant impression. It is not often we hear of foreigners connected with any of the Legations in Peking being treated with incivility and in the present instance the attacks seem to have been of a determined nature. We wait further news with interest.

THE *Saturday Review* says:—In the present instance, the friendly expressions of the *Golos* have been without delay repudiated by two semi-official journals of at least equal authority. Inspired writers both at St. Petersburg and Moscow contemptuously disavow the policy of forming a friendly understanding with England. Even Afghanistan, as they significantly remark, is not an English possession; or, in other words, the agreement which was made ten years ago has no more validity than the Emperor's promises about Khiva. If there were any use in remonstrating, it might be suggested that the unsolicited civilities of one Russian journal scarcely justified the insolence of another; but vituperation of England has for some time past been a recognized branch of Russian diplomacy.

A RUMOUR has reached us, which we trust will not prove true, that the days of the *Deccan Times* are numbered, and that Secunderabad will again be without a newspaper of its own. The publication in that journal of reports of startling occurrences in the city of Hyderabad which reflected rather unfavourably on the Law and Police Administration, appears to have given offence in certain quarters, and the authorities being anxious that nothing should occur to disturb the "cordial relations" existing between the two Governments, have resolved upon suppressing the little paper. Should this resolution be carried into effect, it will be the second attempt at journalism in Hyderabad that has failed for reasons which, to say the least, are not altogether consistent with the policy of an "enlightened administration."

THE course of justice, as presumably it may be called in Sind, is tortuous, and to the prisoner, especially if he be really guilty, very astonishing and even exhilerating. We read in the Kurrachee paper the following report of the chances of freedom or double the length of the first sentence that a prisoner runs who has a passion for stealing cattle:—"A man named Dodo was a short time ago convicted by the Subordinate Magistrate of Jatee, in Sind, of the theft of some bullocks, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The accused appealed to the Divisional Magistrate of Shah Bunder, Captain Mayhew, who, very wisely, enhanced the sentence to one of a year's rigorous imprisonment. The Suddur Court, Kurrachee, on a review of the proceedings, reversed the conviction, and ordered the man to be discharged."

THE question of whether the Government Cinchona plantations on the Neilgherries will pay, is placed beyond doubt, according to the *Madras Times*. The manufacture of the bark into quinine was certainly prosecuted at a loss; but, the services of the Quinologist having been dispensed with, and the manufacturing establishment broken up, further loss in that direction will not occur. That loss must be put down as against scientific experiment, not to the climate, or soil, or the locality of plantations. All that the Neilgherries are responsible for is the growth of the bark on the trees, and their duty in that respect has been performed to the satisfaction of the most sanguine. Mr. MacIvor's plan of mossing the trunks that had been stripped of their outer covering has been rewarded with success; the renewed bark so protected realized in the London market from 4s. 2d. to 5s. per lb., and the natural bark 1s. 6d. Even the last named price gives a profit of 50 per cent., as the cost of cultivation per lb. is stated to be under 1 shilling.

THE outbreak of cholera at Simla, of which Reuter sent the press a telegram which was published on Saturday last, must have been awfully sudden as well as very severe for the Simla paper, published on the 21st July, says:—"We are glad to be able to state that cholera is disappearing from Simla. The local Government will be able to depute the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab to this Sanitarium for a thorough inquiry into the appearance and progress of the disease here. The cases have not been numerous, and have been in the majority of instances so confined to certain localities, that Dr. DeRenzy's inquiries ought to elicit some facts of importance to those who devote much time and labour to the subject. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Indian Government is at Simla, and although that gentleman is wedded to certain views criticised much force in the *Practitioner*, he will be able to help Dr. DeRenzy or any Committee of Inquiry appointed by the local Government." But two days only after this paragraph appeared cholera had attacked 152 persons, 91 of the attacks were fatal, and among them 9 were Europeans.

ACCORDING to late and private information from Formosa, the Imperialists seem to be gaining ground. On the 20th June, General Tang, the Imperial General, commanding about 7,000 soldiers, encamped at Che tong-ka, gained a signal victory over the savage tribe Sai-to. Early in the morning of the day in question, General Tang with 4,000 soldiers attacked the fortified position held by 2,000 savages. The latter, after a determined resistence, retreated further into the hills, with the loss 200 killed and ten made prisoners. The position evacuated by the savages has been transformed into an entrenched camp occupied by Imperial troops. The casualties amongst the Chinese amounted to a few men killed and a number of soldiers slightly wounded. The savages made prisoners were taken to the head-quarters at Cheion-ka, and there beheaded on the sea-beach. It is more than probable that now the main body of the troops will be withdrawn, as from the outset, the expedition was only intended to punish the savage tribe above referred to, for having killed a number of inhabitants and soldiers at the commencement of the present year.

WE quote from the *Indian Daily News* of Saturday last, the following paragraph:—"On Thursday we had the pleasure of seeing the lithographic stone on which 'Carc' has placed the 'gods' of the *Calcutta Pantheon*. If the work of the lithographic printer be as well done as the sketches upon the stone, the result will be an interesting sheet of local notabilities in which most of the professions are represented, with a good sprinkling of the general public. The artist has had to work under great difficulties, and in some instances seems to have had most success where his difficulty has been greatest. The 'plate,' when printed, will be a good 'study of character,' and includes one hundred and eighteen figures, many of which will be readily recognised without the key. Numerous as these are, and well assorted and arranged, one cannot help looking for some absent men, and not finding them. Of course, if it is impossible to more than fill the available space: but should the present publication be as successful as the execution of the lithograph, there is no reason why there should not be a second sheet to introduce some of the unused 'material,' of which there is yet abundance amongst the notabilities of the city." We may add that we believe the *Figaro* intends to publish a Bombay Pantheon, containing the notabilities of this Presidency.

DR. WALTER F. ATLEE writes to the editor of the *Philadelphia Medical Times*:—

In a letter recently received from Lancaster, where my father resides, it is said:—"A queer thing occurred just now. Father was in the office, and heard a dog yelping outside the door; he paid no attention until a second and louder yelp was heard, when he opened it, and found a little brown dog standing on the step upon three legs. He brought him in, and on examining the fourth leg, found a pin sticking in it. He drew out the pin, and the dog ran away again." The office of my father, Dr. Atlee, is not directly on the street, but stands back, having in front of it some six feet of stone wall with a gate. I will add, that it has not been possible to discover anything more about this dog.

This story reminds me of something similar that occurred to me while studying medicine in this same office nearly thirty years ago. A man, named Cosgrove, the keeper of a low tavern near the railroad station, had his arm broken and came many times to the office to have the dressings arranged. He was always accompanied by a large, most ferocious-looking bull-dog that watched me most attentively, and most unpleasantly to me, while bandaging his master's arm. A few weeks after Cosgrove's case was discharged, I heard a noise at the office-door, as if some animal was pawing it, and on opening it, saw there this huge bull-dog, accompanied by another dog that held up one of its front legs, evidently broken. They entered the office. I cut several pieces of wood, and fastened them firmly to the leg with adhesive plaster, after straightening the limb. They left immediately. The dog that came with Cosgrove's dog I never saw before nor since.

Do not these stories adequately show that the dogs reasoned and drew new inferences from a new experience?

THE China news in reference to Mr. Margary's murder and the protection of British interests and honour in Chinese waters is summed up by the *Straits Times* as follows:—"The Government of Peking, it is reported, have received a memorial from Tsen, the Governor of Yunnan, from which it appears that the Provincial authorities profess entire ignorance of the murder of Mr. Margary, and state that they first heard of it from Peking. However, they also have appointed a commission of inquiry into the facts of the case, consisting of General Yang commanding at Talifoo and a Taotai, named Chen, the result of which probably will be, as the *Spectator* puts it, that it will be proved to demonstration either that no such person as Mr. Margary ever existed, or that he was killed by a tiger, or that he killed himself. Of a piece with Mr. Wade's diplomatic indifference and inaction is the report that Col. Horace Browne, who was despatched to China for the special purpose of helping to obtain satisfaction for the murder, has gone or is going on a pleasure trip to Japan with Admiral Ryder. Again, while the Hoppo of Canton is seizing with his cruisers and himself sitting in judgment upon and condemning to confiscation, for the benefit of his own pocket, British steamers engaged in open trade, Admiral Ryder, whose business it is to protect trade thinks his time best employed in presiding at Temperance Meetings and putting as much seaboard as possible between himself and the scene of action. Lastly, Her Majesty's Consul in Canton, so far from protecting the interests of British subjects won appeal to him for assistance against the high-handed proceeding of the redoubtable Canton Farmer of Customs, who is both accuser and judge at the same time, exerts his ingenuity in favour of his friend, this Farmer—actually insists upon excluding the press during the hearing of the Carisbrooke case and making the investigaion a private one and even refuses to allow counsel to be present to conduct the defence of the much harrassed Captain.

BY the arrival of the China Mail last evening, we learn that nothing further has been heard with respect to the case of the steamer Carisbrooke, and it is probable the reference to Pe'kin will entail a long delay. Meantime, the steamer has been released under bail for $140,000, and taken into dock at Hongkong. The surveyor is positive, the hole in the vessel was caused by a shot, and not by a bolt from the rudder, as asserted at the trial by Mr Deputy Commissioner Brown, who fired the shots, in excuse for his action. The action against the Carisbrooke is taken under articles XLVII. and XLVIII. of the Tientsin treaty. But it is denied on the part of the Carisbrooke that there was any intention of smuggling in this case. She had on board a number of passengers for Hainan, and a few bales of piece goods and 12 chests of opium belonging to them. But it has been a common practice for steamers plying between Singapore and Hongkong to land passengers off Hainan, and the idea of calling the proceeding smuggling, in the ordinary sense of the term, is ridiculous. It may not be in strict accordance with the letter of the treaty, but it is a very long way from coming under the spirit for the clauses which talk of confiscation. So far from there having been any "clandestine" design, the Carisbrooke cleared from Singapore for "Hainan" and Hongkong. She may thus claim that she had official recognition of her intended proceedings, and that if the Chinese have anything to say, it is to the Straits Government they must say it. Yangtze steamers stop to land passengers off various ports other than Chinkiang, and Kiukiang, on their way to Hankow; are they to consider themselves liable to be fired into and taken to Wuchang?

THE total deaths in the Punjab registered in the week ending 26th June were 6,897, against 6,643 in the previous week. One hundred and nine deaths were registered under the head of cholera. This disease was entirely confined to the districts of Gurgaon, Delhi, Rohtak, Umballa, and Simla. In Gurgaon 2 villages were affected with the disease in an epidemic form; in Delhi 2; in Rohtak 6; in Umballa 4. Two deaths from the disease occurred in the Simla district: both took place in the village of Kukkurhutti on the Simla road. The disease prevailed (but to what extent is not known, there being no registration of deaths) in the Native State of Patiala. The larger towns have so far almost entirely escaped infection. The deaths from small-pox have somewhat increased,—516 deaths were registered under this head, against 459 in the previous week. Umballa, Karnal, Gurgaon, and Peshawur continue to be the districts in which this disease is most fatal. The disease has made considerable progress in the city of Delhi: it caused 13 deaths in the week. Contrary to what might have been expected, considering the enlightenment of its inhabitants, the prejudice against vaccination continues very strong in Delhi: few of the upper classes will consent to have their children vaccinated. While the evidence of the protective value of vaccination and of its perfect harmlessness has been sufficient to convince civilized men of every nation and creed, the gentlemen of Delhi prefer to have their children exposed to the risk of being infected by a loathsome disease, which, if it do not kill, too often leaves its mark for life by causing loss of sight or loss of hearing, or the grievous bodily disfigurement of its victim. In Peshawur the disease continues very fatal,—33 deaths were registered in the week under this head. Sickness continues very excessive in the town of Palwal in the Gurgaon district,—the death-rate of the week was 78 per mille. The town of Sadhaura also, in the Umballa district, is most unhealthy,—the death-rate for the week was 88 per mille. There were 469 male and 375 female births registered.

FROM the annual report by the Commissioner of Police for the town and suburbs of Calcutta, we learn that 37,654 cases of offences were registered in the year 1874. This is a decrease of 10,668 compared with the previous year, and is said to be owing chiefly to the steps taken by the Commissioner of Police to prevent his subordinates arresting people in the somewhat indiscriminate manner they have been in the habit of doing in previous years. The activity of the police in arresting offenders seems to have been excited by an Act passed in 1864 which enabled Magistrates to punish cases of nuisance summarily; but after being in force for 11 years, during which time the police have probably acquired a sort of mania for arresting persons, the Lieutenant Governor very naively suggests that "it seems very doubtful to the Lieutenant-Governor whether the Act in question really confers on the police, the power of arrest claimed." The "mild Hindoos" of Calcutta and the suburbs have, however, submitted for 11 long years to these arrests, which at last have come to an end, with the result, as shown above, of a decrease of 10,668 persons arrested compared with the previous year. Calcutta is, however, making progress in civilization, for not only have illegal arrests come to an end, but the number of persons brought to trial last year was 38,343 only against 58,290 in the previous year, and the persons convicted numbered 24,524 only against 38,588 in 1873. The amount of property recovered was equal to about one half that which was stolen; this is about the usual average, so that thieving is a paying occupation; but the amount stolen was larger than in the previous year, the value of the stolen property was Rs. 1,71,167 against Rs. 1,20,572 in the previous year. Sir R. Temple is rather hard upon old offenders, who, he thinks, ought to be committed by the Magistrates to the High Court when found "persevering in their evil courses." The Magistrates are censured by Sir Richard for not paying sufficient attention to his instructions on this point, and he adds that he "must insist upon the Magistrates adopting the course pointed out to them in this respect in future."

THE Bombay Government is apparently determined that it shall make no more legislative blunders of any description, for it has decided if we may believe a vernacular contemporary, to shut-up the local Secretariat entirely from the vulgar gaze of the outer world. *Native Opinion* says:—"If any other Government in India wish to preserve secrets and records of their secretariats, and prevent them from going out of their walls, they should without loss of time indent for the services of a gentleman of the local Secretariat, who has found out the simplest method of attaining this most desirable object. His invention consists simply in shutting the doors of the offices proper in the Secretariat and not letting outsiders trespass on the sacred ground on any account whatsoever. If anybody goes to the Secretariat now-a-days he will meet with the most edifying spectacle of walls and enclosed doors, and no trace of human beings except the peons, and if he happens to go there on business, no amount of enquiries with these worthies will make him the wiser for his trouble. It is needless to say that personal explanations avoid a great deal of trouble and paper communications, and the new invention which has been put into force only a few days since, has consequently caused a great inconvenience to the public. If secrets could be preserved simply by shutting up and locking doors, no care then need be taken in selecting, or spending money of those to whom they are entrusted. Probably the revelations in the recent Baroda trial has led to this new method of secret-preserving." Laudable as is the determination of the official in charge of the Secretariat to keep the Government secrets sacred, the means adopted are narrow-minded and unwise. In the first place, we have little doubt that if Secretariat secrets are betrayed, it is not by outsiders gaining access to the Secretariat, but by insiders. In the next place, if a person wanted to bribe a Secretariat official, he would not seek for the official at his place of business but at his residence. In the third place, even if it were likely that insiders would betray official secrets to outsiders who might call upon them, the plan of shutting up the Secretariat is the very way to deprive the Government of the chance of getting a clue to the betrayer, for if the latter permitted certain persons to call upon him this fact might be the means of tracing the offence to his door. Under all the circumstances, we would be wiser to permit the Secretariat to remain open than to shut it up, as it is not dignified for Government to play the part of a jealous duenna over all its servants because of the faults of one or two persons.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

THE SENTENCE.

In the case of the Crown *versus* R. McDermott and G. Regel, which was tried at the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Secunderabad, on the 22nd instant, and particulars of which were published in our issue of yesterday, the prisoners were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment in the common jail at Secunderabad and to a fine of rupees two hundred each. In default of payment of the fine, a further imprisonment of one month was inflicted.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 21ST JULY.

THERE was a theatrical performance the other day in Government House, where all the *elites* in the station had been invited by Sir William Mercwether. There were about 120 guests. No pains nor money were spared in fitting up a stage and in furnishing good scenery. Every one performed his part creditably, the palm, however, was carried by Mrs. Staveley and Captain Kelly. The performance was followed by a dance, which was kept up till one o'clock in the morning, when all the assembled guests separated highly pleased with all they had witnessed, and thanked their hospitable host for the kind attention he had paid them.

I subjoin the programme:—

NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

The Countess Beauvillers	Mrs. Staveley.
Martha	Mrs. Newbury.
The Duke de Verdom	Colonel Moxon.
The Chevalier de Launnay	Captain Trueman.
The Marquis de Vigneul	Captain Kelly.
Captain Danneville	G. P. M. Prichard, Esq.
Dobimount (Major Domo to the Countess)	Dr. Greig.

officers, Servants, Page, &c.
Period 1706.

We had our Penny Readings last Wednesday in the Frere Hall. It was got up by Mr. Mance, the President of the Kurrachee Penny Readings, as a charity for soldiers' children in Kurrachee. Amongst those that were encored were Mr. Challoner and Mrs. Gabler. The trio by Mrs. Staveley, Captain Trueman, and Mr. Challoner met with loud applause and an enthusiastic encore. Programme subjoined.

KURRACHEE PENNY READINGS.

FRERE HALL,
Wednesday, July 14th, 1875.
PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture, "Prometheus," Beethoven	By the Band, 56th Regt.
2. Reading	Mr. Mance.
3. Song and Chorus, "Little Daisy"	Pompadour Minstrels.
4. Song	Mr. A. Dick Cunyngham.
5. Duet Piano, "Emilie et Beatrice"	Mrs. Possmann. Mrs. Mance.
6. Chorus and Solo, "Daughter of Error"	Miss Hoghton, Mrs. A. LeMesurier. Mrs. Staveley. Mr. Newbury. Band Sergeant Davis. Lt. Challoner, R. A.
7. Song	Dr. Greig.

PART II.

1. Bolero, "Souvenir de Cadiz"	Band, 56th Regt.
2. Song	Mrs. Gabler.
3. Glee	Kurrachee Glee Club.
4. Trio, "The Wreath"	Mrs. Staveley. Captain Trueman. Mr. Challoner, R. A.
5. Instrumental Quartette, "Lurline"	By Members, 56th Band.
6. Comic Song	Dr. Greig.

We have had some good showers of rain. It rained all night on last Sunday and for most part of the following day. Although we had only three inches of rain it has done a great deal of damage to the mud houses. The weather has cooled down considerably. It is likely we shall have some more rain, as the sky continues to be pretty cloudy.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea...37 feet.

July—1875.	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·627	·632	·611	·617	·624	·644	·611
Temperature of the Air	80·7	81·3	81·8	80·3	81·1	81·9	80·3
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·9	78·8	78·6	77·4	78·8	78·7	77·6
Dew Point	78·2	78·0	77·6	76·3	78·0	77·6	76·7
Relative Humidity of Air	0·921	·898	·871	·878	·903	·868	·891
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·6	8·0	8·0	8·0	7·0	6·6	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	84·5	83·4	84·4	81·7	84·3	85·3	83·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	77·9	78·8	77·9	76·1	76·3	79·1	78·0
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 409	Miles. 429	Miles. 522	Miles. 591	Miles. 617	Miles. 618	Miles. 641
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 0·55	In. 0·22	In. 0·23	In. 0·97	In. 1·10	In. 0·29	In. 0·37

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 18th July 37·10.

(a) WSW. W, WSW. W.
(b) W, WNW. W.
(c) W, WNW. W.
(d) W, WSW. W, WNW. W.
(e) WSW. W, WNW. W, WSW.
(f) WSW. W, WSW.
(g) WSW. W, WSW. W.

PRETTILY Painted Strong Iron Double Bedstead five feet wide by six and a half feet long, have just been landed by Watson & Company, and are the cheapest to hand for some time past. Price Rs. 5 with ten per cent. discount for cash. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row Bombay.

SPORTING.

MHOW RACES.

THE following Races close at Mhow on the 15th of August:—

The Maiden Gallopways.—Entrance Rs. 30, with Rs. 400 added.
The Hussar Cup.—Entrance Rs. 100, with Rs. 500 added.
The Trial Stakes.—Entrance Rs. 40, with Rs. 500 added.
The Mhow Derby.—Entrance Rs. 40, with Rs. 500 added.
The Indore Purse.—Entrance Rs. 30, with Rs. 300 added.
The Starkey Cup.—Entrance Rs. 50, with Rs. 750 added.
The Jowrah Purse.—Of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 40.
The Dhar Purse.—Of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 30.
The Galloway Plate.—Entrance Rs. 30, with Rs. 300 added.

Prospectuses on application to the Honorary Secretary, Mhow Races, Mhow.

The Races will take place on the 16th, 18th, 21st, and 23rd December.

BOMBAY.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—In some of the Churches at Bombay on Sunday last, the prayers of the congregation were desired for the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

BIGAMY.—A warrant was issued by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, for the arrest of Raseed Sheridd, who has been charged with bigamy by his wife Sheen.

STEALING.—Runchord Heeralall was sent to jail for six months yesterday, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having stolen a number of spoons, the property of Kuteeza, woman.

RITUALISTIC.—The worshippers in the Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, and St. Peter's, Mazagon, were reminded that Sunday was the festival of St. James, the martyr, by the appearance of the officiating priests in crimson stoles.

MR. MORARJEE GOCULDAS writes to say that he was not a candidate for Khetwady, Girgaum, and Chowpatty wards, although his name was entered as one, and that he has not asked a single rate-payer to vote for him.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—The entire crew of the ship Edward Percy were yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with the above offence. The vessel had gone to sea, and the men refused to proceed in her; she was, therefore, obliged to return. His Worship sent the men to jail for one month, and directed that they should forfeit their wages for six days.

THE FIRST KURRACHEE SKY RACE MEETING will take place on the 11th proximo. The following is the Committee of Management:—Brig. General Howard Vyse, Lieut.-Colonel Greig, R.E., A. Dick Cunyngham, Esq., Captain Wise, B.S.C., Colonel Heyman, R.A., Major Tanner, 2nd Baloochees, Major Ross, B.S.C., E. Parker, Esq., 56th Regt. On the first day there will be a Pony Race, the Kurrachee Derby, the Charger Race, the Ladies' Purse, and the Selling Stakes. On the second day, Friday, there will be a Pony Handicap, the Viceroy Plate, the Hack Stakes, the Hurdle Race, and the Consolation Handicap.

LEAVE TO SUE FOR A DIVORCE.—On Saturday last, an application was made before Mr. Justice Marriott, on behalf of Mrs. Charlotte Mary Duggan, for leave to sue for a divorce as a pauper. Both herself and her husband, Alfred Duggan, were present. The evidence of pauperism was established, her husband not contesting the point with her; and she obtained an order for permission, to sue in *forma pauperis*. The respondent, her husband, was asked if he intended to defend the suit, but said he did not, and plainly admitted the charge of adultery, although not that of ill-treatment. He had been in business for some time, but had lately failed and had since obtained employment in the G. I. P. Railway as a fitter in the Bhowaswul works. As he denied one portion of the charges, his Lordship said the suit must go on in the usual manner; if the respondent did not attend, it would, of course, be at his own risk.

TRAMWAY NUISANCES.—A new and somewhat successful mode of advertising is being adopted by circulating notices and puffs in the tramway cars, and it would be well if it were only to save passengers from being intruded upon by importunate tradesmen and quacks, if the Tramway Company levied a fee on such advertisements. A passenger states that on Saturday last a native physician entered a car with a large supply of notices, in which the public generally were informed that the said physician was prepared to supply them with a miraculous drugged ball for the moderate sum of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15, according to size, the "curative effects" of which were something marvellous. The medicinal properties of this drug, as described in the notice distributed, were so indecently set forth that it would offend the susceptibility of anybody to read the advertisement. It is to be regretted that some measures should not be adopted to prevent the circulation of such notices.

IT is stated that Rao Saheb Wittul Hurree Limee, Sheristadar to the Assistant Judge of Poona, has been appointed Subordinate Judge in the territory of His Highness the Chief of Meeruj, in the Southern Mahratta country. We congratulate the Rao Saheb upon his new appointment as Nayadheesh which has just been established in the Meeruj State.—*Deccan Herald.*

A NATIVE pensioner, resident in the Suddur Bazaar, named Shujaut Khan, Resaldar Major Sirdar Bahadoor, late of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, and who possesses a first-class Order of Merit granted by the Government of India, was brought before Colonel G. C. Evezard, Cantonment Magistrate, on the 22nd instant, charged with giving poison to his (Shujaut Khan's) wife, named Beebee, he having mixed arsenic with her food. The *kichree* has been forwarded to Bombay to the Government Analyser for his report. The case has been postponed for further evidence. It is said that the prosecutrix Beebee is the *nicka* wife of the accused Resaldar Major.—*Id.*

A LOCAL correspondent tells us that the well-known Pundit Dayanund Suruswuttee Swamy of Benares, who arrived in Poona a month ago, and resides in Sett Bhickardas's garden, is to preach all this week in condemnation of idolatry in Bell Baug, Boodhwar Peit. The learned Pundit proves from the Vedas and Shasters that worshipping of images is strictly prohibited by the Hindu sacred writings. Numbers of Brahmins attend these lectures, and hold private meetings in the Pundit's defence. We hope that these lectures may lead many in Poona to see the folly of worshipping images, and be the means of leading them in the divine path.—*Id.*

WE understand that the Training College hitherto situated at Belgaum has been transferred to Dharwar. —*Bombay Educational Record.*

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER gives a word of praise in the *Academy* to Mr. G. W. Kanitkar, a young Brahmin student of the Elphinstone College, for a short Sanskrit poem on the life of Buddha. We believe that the poem was originally a college exercise.—*Id.*

MR. RICHARD SHUTE, the newly appointed Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Deccan College, has arrived and taken up his appointment. Mr. Shute graduated at Oxford first class in the school of Classics in the year 1872, and was afterwards a Senior Student of Christ Church.—*Id.*

WE are glad to hear that Mr. D. S. Desai, the Gilchrist Scholar, will shortly follow Mr. Badshah to England. It ought to be known that Mr. Conrad Pereira, a Bombay candidate from St. Xavier's College, as well as three other students from Calcutta, obtained a sufficient number of marks to qualify for the scholarships. The Latin subjects for the examination to be held in January 1876 are Ovid's Metamorphoses, Book XV., and his Epistolæ ex Ponto, Book II.—*Id.*

WE could hardly have supposed that we should hear of a new annotated English Classic with pleasure. We do, however, read with great pleasure that Dr. Edwin Abbott, Head Master of the City of London School, is about to publish an annotated edition of Bacon's Essays in two octavo volumes. This edition will be very unlike the rest of Dr. Abbott's books, his Shakespearian Grammar for instance, if it do not contain abundance of fresh and honest work, and new lights on all sorts of points. The Essays have been a favourite book in Dr. Abbott's first form for some years back.—*Id.*

IT is said that an Educational Committee has been appointed by the Government of India to revise the "Forms" now in use for the collection of educational statistics, with a view to secure uniformity, and to facilitate comparison between the progress of various parts of India. We do not know whether the Committee's instructions are of scope wide enough to include the preparation of an uniform series of "Standards" of instruction for the various classes of schools. In the absence of uniform Standards any accurate comparison of educational progress based upon figures is simply impossible. We believe, for instance, that our Bombay Standards are on the average half as difficult again as those prescribed for the corresponding classes of schools in other parts of India. This is certainly the case with regard to provinces which have published their Standards in a form to admit of comparison.—*Id.*

THE Sergeant of the 56th Regiment, charged with attempting to commit rape, was acquitted by the Court of Enquiry for want of evidence.—*Sindian*, July 21.

THERE was a sort of a Scratch Race got up on Thursday (July 15) in the Napier Lines, and it evidently afforded no end of amusement to the station, which, considering the monotony that is the rule of existence in it, is very easily excited by the slightest movement made to dispel the prevailing *ennui*. The first race was for all ponies, owned and ridden by members of the Kurrachee Gymkhana. Five ponies were entered for this race; the owners were Colonel Laughton, Captains Auchinleck and Wise, and Messrs. Challoner and Leslie, of the Royal Artillery. The successful pony was Captain Auchinleck's, named Remount, which, however, had a severe tussel with a pony, named the Bobby, the property of Captain Wise. The second race was one among the men of the 56th and the Royal Artillery, and in which a private named King, of the 56th, came in first. The third race was a bazaar tattoo one, and in which only three animals came to the scratch. The fourth race was a flat one, open only to naval and military officers. This race was the best of the evening; Mr. Blanshard, of the Royal Artillery, was the winner. The fifth race was for all tatoos; there is not much to be said regarding it.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA Ins. Cts.
July 25th	Sunday	0 37	0 16	0 19
„ 26th	Monday	0 00	0 62	0 00
		0 37	0 85	0 19
Previously Registered		36 73	31 00	39 35
Total fall up to date.		37 10	31 85	40 34

A SUIT BY THE LONDON BANK DISMISSED.

A SUIT brought by the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against Mr. Frederick Cooper, described in the register of shareholders as an engineer living at 115, Small Colabs, was heard before Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court on Friday and Saturday last. The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 1,600 for calls, with interest at 5 per cent. thereon from 24th October 1870 till payment, and costs. Mr. Starling and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the defendant.

The only issue raised in the case was whether the Frederick Cooper named in the second schedule of the Bank was the defendant or not. The various orders of the Court of Chancery were put in; and Mr. Henry Stead, agent in Bombay to the liquidators of the Bank and other witnesses were examined. The defendant denied that the signature to the articles of association was his. Mr. James Flynn, head translator High Court, was examined as an expert as to the similarity, if any, between the defendant's signature and the signature to the articles of association. He was of opinion that there was a general similarity, but he said the handwriting had differences. The defendant said there was another Frederick Cooper living in Bombay in 1864, and he often met him in the Fort at an hotel.

Mr. Justice Marriott, in giving judgment, said the only question was whether the defendant signed the articles of association. He positively denied that he signed the documents. The clerk who attested the signature was called, and he admitted he never saw Mr. Cooper before 1864, and never saw him for ten years subsequently; and yet he came forward to swear that defendant was the man. Defendant had in 1864 no moustache, beard, or spectacles. His Lordship could place no reliance on the clerk's evidence. Residence did not carry the case further. Then, as to identity of handwriting, Mr. Flynn admitted a general similarity, but said the handwriting had differences. It was impossible to come to the conclusion that defendant signed the articles. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

ENGLISH TEACHING IN OUR HIGH SCHOOLS.

(*Bombay Educational Record.*)

IN the following very interesting extract, which we have been permitted to make from an official report, and which we have headed "English Teaching in our High School," the writer advances, amongst much which all will agree with, an explanation of the discontent which prevailed on the publication of the last Matriculation Pass lists. This explanation, as the deliberate opinion of an able and conscientious official who has had special facilities for forming a sound judgment on the subject, demands the serious attention of all teachers in High Schools. We cannot say we think it adequate to account for the anomalies in the lists which were the subject of complaint. The schoolmaster said:—"You have not selected the best of our candidates. You have rejected our best boys and passed our worst ones in such numbers as to exclude the hypothesis of mere accident. There must be some defect in the *system*." The writer of the report quoted replies:—"No wonder that the boys at the head of your classes were plucked, whilst those lower down passed. Your system of instruction is based on cram, and not on intelligent study, and those who obtain high places in your schools under such a system of course come to grief when they are properly tested at Matriculation. Why, even those who *do* pass are frequently quite unfit to enter upon a course of College lectures." But surely the retort to this is obvious:—"Precisely so, the men of whom you complain ought to be still working school exercises with us, whilst some of our boys ought to be in the College, and so on. The discussion resolves itself into a series of retorts, and settles nothing. The blunt dictum that the schoolmasters do not know who *are* their best boys might be a satisfactory, as it certainly is a very summary, settlement of some classes of complaints, but it is somewhat inappropriate when applied to men of experience and sobriety of judgment. We believe as a rule, and think so still, that Mr. Jacob's grave and explicit statements should have formed the subject of inquiry, and we feel sure that they would have done so in almost any other University. In many Universities, including Oxford and Cambridge, every examination is followed by a joint report of the Examiners, in which every fragment of experience is gathered up for future use. The consequence is that their systems of examination are constantly improving. We fear that for some years past the University of Bombay has been content to *exist*, and has not cared to *grow*,—to use the distinction lately so well urged in his advice to students by our eloquent Vice-Chancellor.

WHEN students first come to college I have frequently noticed the great difficulty they have in following the lecturer. And with reference to this subject I would venture to offer some remarks on the *vexata questio* of the Matriculation Standard, which is generally believed to have been raised within the last few years.

That a large majority of

RIOT AT CHINKEANG.

(*N. China Herald.*)

A RIOT has occurred at Chinkeang, which seems to have very narrowly stopped short of having serious consequences. For some time past Foreigners have suffered occasional annoyance from the rudeness of the native soldiery, a large number of whom are quartered in the neighbourhood; but no collision has happened until Monday last, when a very serious outbreak occurred. The American Consul, Mr. Colby, and his wife, were entering the Settlement on their return from an afternoon walk, when they were greatly annoyed by some soldiers, who roughly hustled them, at the same time using very disgusting language. A Municipal policeman expostulated with them, and told them it was the American Consul and his wife whom they were insulting. Instead of desisting, however, they turned upon the policeman, and were using him very roughly, when the British Consular constable came up to the rescue, arrested two of the rowdies, and carried them of to the Consular jail. A large crowd, among whom were many soldiers, at once began to assemble, and endeavoured to force the gates of the Consulate, which were however defended by Mr. Baber, the Interpreter in charge of the Consulate, and the Constable. As news of the affair spread, thousands of Chinese crowded on the hill, the few British Residents also making their way to the Consulate, to stand by their Representative. Some soldiers had in the meantime gone off to the barracks to summon their comrades in force; and Mr. Baber, on his part, sent in to the Taotai, to request assistance. Shouts of "Ta yang kwei-tze"—(kill the foreign devils) were loud; and matters looks very awkward, when a military Mandarin rode up and, using a club freely among the rioters, drove them back from the gates. This was the turning point of the riot; other military mandarins arrived, and shortly after a posse of officers from the Taotai's yamen. Mr. Baber now insisted on handing over the prisoners to the custody of the latter, who at first refused, but afterwards consented, to receive them and took them into the city. The crowd began now to disperse under the influence of the officials. A guard was placed at the approach to the Consulate, and order has not been since disturbed.

It is evident, however, that the matter cannot be allowed to rest here. Such offences as insult to the Consul of one nation, and an attack on the Consulate of another need severe treatment; and we are glad to learn that the infliction of adequate punishment will be insisted on. This was demanded by the British and American representatives at the port; but Authorities appear to have hesitated so far, to treat the case with the severity it requires. The demand will, therefore, have to be supported, and Messrs. Medhurst and Seward have gone up in the Nanking, and well be immediately followed by H. M. S. Thalia and the U. S. S. Palos The gravity of such cases can hardly be measured by the actual offence, though that is sufficiently great; unless punished with a strong hand, the turbulent element there are encouraged to further aggressions; and they acquire, therefore, a political importance beyond the actual crime. At a place like Chinkeang, where the community is small, and a number of soldiers are always in garrison, besides those continually passing through, the residents would never be safe from insult unless the case is pressed against the prisoners who were fortunately arrested, and against the ringleaders of the attack on the Consulate, whom the Authorities can no doubt identify if they choose. The Chinese brave is the most rowdy and impertinent specimen of his race. A correspondent, writing from Chinkeang in regard to the present affair, says instances are not uncommon of their walking upstairs in a Foreigner's house; only recently, in Shanghai, we had to complain of the Viceroy's guard intruding into the premises of foreign houses on the Soochow Creek. People do not take notice of such cases, to avoid the appearance of causing needless trouble. But they all go to swell the aggregate of annoyance, and to render the necessity for stern punishment more urgent, when a really flagrant case occurs. It would be well to take the opportunity of insisting that Chinese soldiers should be kept altogether away from the neighbourhood of Foreign Settlements. It is fair to remark that the military mandarins appear to have acted well at Chinkeang in striving to quell the riot. Neither should a tribute be omitted to the coolness and courage shown by Mr. Baber, in face of the actual attack and the serious prospect that at one time threatened.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

PREACHING TO ENGLISHMEN.

We have more than once, when speaking on the subject of sermons, ventured to express a wish that preachers would sometimes bear in mind that those to whom they are preaching are Englishmen. . . . It is a wonderful illustration of the way in which Englishmen contrive to turn their backs on themselves and on their own history, that illustrations from the history of Rome or Corinth are left to be in place, while illustrations from the history of England would most likely fall dead; that the corporate spirit of a Greek commonwealth or a Roman colony can be pressed into the service of edification, while the kindred feeling for an English city or shire seems to be left outside as something altogether beyond the pale. In poetry we have learned for a hundred years past that Hampden is more to us than Cato. But it would seem that, as faras the pulpit is concerned, we are still in the Catonian stage.

In the second o two sermons which we have in our eye, a sermon delivered in a church of yet higher rank than its fellow, in a city of yet greater dignity and yet loftier historic fame, we did feel at once carried back into our own land and our own age. As it was not a sermon addressed to Jews, so neither was it a sermon addressed to Greeks or Romans. It was eminently a sermon addressed to Englishmen, and to Englishmen of a particular part of England. It did not contain the words Rome, or Corinth, or Sparta; it did contain the words "Lancashire" and "West Riding." It contained illustrations drawn, not from the manners, the sports, or the government of remote times, but from the manufactures of Lancashire and the West Riding. And, yet more, the discourse sought for illustrations of certain points both of general morality and of specially Christian duty in the lives of Englishmen of very modern times. Whether we think the particular illustrations to the purpose or not, it was a relief, after hearing about Pharaoh and Gallio, even hearing about Corinth and its citizenship, to hear Bishop Phillpotts of Exeter and Lord Chancellor Eldon spoken of by their names in a church. Some people would have thought that men so near to the present moment could not have supplied the same kind of practical instruction as a Jew or a Roman of many ages back. Others, if they referred to them at all, would have thought it their duty to throw a veil over their names, and to speak of them in some dark and parliamentary way, such as the two men spoken of must have used towards one another in a debate in the House of Lords. Our preacher boldly spoke of both by the names by which they are commonly known among men. In so doing he only followed a precedent of his Apostle and Master. He took on the whole of the Old Testament as if it were, from Genesis to Malachi, one thing, belonging to the same time and to the same kind of people, that the remarkable grouping used by the prophet Ezekiel when he wishes to bring together a triad of righteous men most likely often passes unnoticed. When the prophet threatens Jerusalem with hopeless destruction, he says that the city shall not be spared, though three of the most righteous of men where in it, and the three righteous men whom he chooses are a patriarch of remote times, a living statesman, and a character in the didactic literature of his country. When Ezekiel couples Noah, Daniel, and Job, we are apt to forget that Daniel was at that moment a living man, in high office at the Babylonian court, and that his name, coupled with that of two of the worthies of old, must have sounded to the hearers of Ezekiel exactly as the name of any modern statesman in the same kind of company would sound to us. As Ezekiel did not scruple to speak of Daniel by his name, and did not think it needful to talk, as some one would have done in our distinguished fellow-countryman in high office at a foreign court," so our preacher very rightly, if he was to speak of them at all, spoke of Bishop Phillpotts and Lord Chancellor Eldon as Bishop Phillpotts and Lord Chancellor Eldon. The time when the preacher did become allusive was in a reference to a subject yet more modern, as an object exactly opposite to his own eyes, when, in drawing out, fairly enough, a parallel between the worship of the Jewish and the Christian sanctuary, he spoke, not without a touch of pathos, of "the Bishop who might be occupying his throne." Why that particular throne was vacant at that particular moment was fully explained to any one who turned to the "fashionable intelligence" of the current week; and a question might arise whether so marked a reference was wholly consistent with the promise of reverence towards the Ordinary and other chief ministers. But, if the reference to Bishop Phillpotts and Lord Eldon was, in a manner, cheering, the reference to things yet more recent was, in a measure, more cheering still. Everything which speaks to Englishmen as Englishmen above all everything which speaks to them as Englishmen of their particular town or district, is an improvement on the conventional routine of Jews, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans.

In all this is is plain that our unreformed forefathers had an advantage over us. Whatever was their peril of idolatry, whatever was their amount of local superstition, they worshipped as Englishmen, and as Englishmen of some particular place. They could draw instruction, their preachers could point their morals, from the lives, not of men of other lands and other tongues, but from men of their own island and their own speech, even of their own shire or diocese. They could praise famous men and their fathers who begat them, while our conventional rules commonly keeps us to the famous men who begat somebody else in distant lands. There are those who are to us what Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, what Noah, Daniel, and Job, were to the Hebrew. Everything which connects the life, whether secular or religious, of modern Englishmen with the life of the saints and heroes of our race is so far a gain. Everything which teaches us to call men and things by their own names, and not in some queer roundabout fashion, is a gain also. To talk in church about Bishop Phillpotts and Lord Eldon is but a small step; still it is a step in the right direction; it is a step which may perhaps some day lead to a state of things when it may be as natural to illustrate the citizenship of Christians by reference to the history of an English city as it now seems to illustrate it by references drawn from Rome or Corinth or Jerusalem.—*Saturday Review.*

THE EXPLORATION OF ICELAND.

IN two articles lately published, one in *Fraser's Magazine* for December last, the other in the *Alpine Journal* for May, an energetic Englishman, Mr. W. L. Watts, has narrated the results of his explorations in Iceland last year, and endeavoured to excite some of our Alpine climbers and other hardy spirit to join him in the attempt to penetrate farther. We do not propose to review his account of these expeditions (which we see he has now published in a book), especially as they seem to have produced but little result and are told in an uninteresting way. But it may be well to point out, in case the charmer lures any of our adventurous youth to take their summer holiday there, what part of Iceland is really worth exploring, and under what conditions the attempt to explore may succeed.

The region which Mr. Watts seeks to examine is the great Vatna Jökull—a prodigious mass of unbroken snow fields and glaciers, running along the south coast of the island and stretching far into the interior. Speaking roughly, it may be from seventy to eighty miles long by fifty or sixty wide, and its average elevation above the sea is probably 4,500 feet, one peak at least rising over 6,000. No one has ever crossed it or seen far into it; but it is certainly volcanic, as is proved not only by the character of the rocks on its flanks, where they are seen bare of snow, but also by the fact that eruptions have actually taken place from the Skeptur Jokull, a mountain mass at its west extremity which may almost be considered a part of it. Some, and among others Mr. Watts, have fancied that there may be an active volcano in the centre of it, or in the northern slope where it abuts on the central desert; but there is no evidence worth regarding in support of this notion, and the probability is that it is an undulating tract of neve, uniform throughout, and with no other phenomena to seen in the middle of it than may be seen on any jokull in Iceland, save in the matter of that, in one of those snowfields at the head of the Aletoch glacier which our countrymen traverse daily in summer. There is really, therefore, no scientific object to be gained by crossing the Vatna, although the feat, as a feat, would be exciting, and, indeed, in a way unrivalled. It would, however, be unrivalled because no one has been foolhardy enough to try a similar venture elsewhere. In the Alps, indeed, there are no snowfields of size approaching to the Vatna jokull; none, in fact, which cannot be crossed in a long day, or at least in a day and night; while in the Himalaya and in Norway, where fields of equal extent do exist, the temptation has been presented to few. Now, the obvious dangers in crossing this immense area of neve are two. First, there is that of losing one's way in bad weather, such as descended upon Mr. Watt's party—a danger for which, in a climate so uncertain as the Icelandic, the traveller must be always prepared. On the highly magnetic mountains of Iceland the compass will often prove faithless—we have seen it do so on the basalt of the upper part of Ben Nevis; and then you may wander about these ice hollows and undulating downs of snow till you wander no longer as man, but ghost; for there are few or no landmarks, and, in a mist, such as there are could not be discerned. The second difficulty is that of carrying wrappings and food enough for a week with no means of transport except men's backs or pockets. Mr. Watts tried, but abandoned, a hand sledge; and though every one was loaded with as much as he could carry, his provisions began to give out after three days. Now, considering the inequalities of the ground and the necessary detours it would take probably a week to cross the Vatna (fifty or sixty miles as the crow flies being equal to one hundred as one would have to walk) even in fine weather—a week which would have to be passed altogether upon ice, and without any fire but that of a spirit lamp, supposing the guides able to carry spirit sufficient for a lamp. This, however, is not the last of the risks. On the other side of the snowfields the explorers would descend into a pathless, waterless, grassless desert, several long days' journey from the nearest human dwelling. They would therefore need provisions for another week, and as it would be physically impossible to carry such an additional weight across the Vatna, the only expedient would be for another party from the northern or eastern valleys to meet them at the foot of the northern slope. And as the country is entirely uncultured, the chances are small indeed of such a meeting. They would therefore need provisions for a rendezvous which neither knew, and each of them liable to be delayed or turned back by bad weather, and with no possibility or communication, could ever effect a meeting. Unwilling, therefore, as one is to discourage the spirit of adventure, we cannot help thinking this particular enterprise a very ill-considered one. It is not a question of climbing; for mountains like the Matterhorn, and even the Cimon della Pale, often turn out much easier than they look. It is a question of the power of the human body to resist on a limited quantity of food a long exposure to cold, hunger, and fatigue.

There are other things to be done in Iceland quite as well worth doing and much more feasible than this passage of the Vatna. Several of the finest peaks remain unascended, several great volcanoes have never been examined, and the great central desert is still almost wholly unknown. It has been crossed on several lines, but between these lines there lie vast tracts of lava or glacier or sandy waste unseen by any eye but that of the hawks, the only creatures who hunt them. In these solitudes there may be peaks loftier than any yet measured on the isle, or hot springs as powerful as the great Geyser. The difficulties of exploration, although as we believe not insuperable are still serious enough to stimulate the resource and test the courage of the traveller. If he tries to proceed on horseback, he is obliged to search for pasture, which is very scarce in this wilderness, and indeed only to be found in deep lava-rifts into which a pony, however nimble, could not descend. If he travels on foot, which over rugged lavaflows is the more expeditious mode, he finds the labour of carrying all his food a terrible one, and is greatly embarrassed on reaching the brink of a swift ice-cold river, which the horses are far more skilful than any man in fording. On the whole, we believe the best plan would be to make small depots or caches of provisions and fodder at several carefully selected points in the desert, just as the Arctic ships have arranged to do, then attempt the passage with ponies. To follow out this detail of the scheme we should adopt would occupy more space than we can give to this article; but the subject may perhaps be worth recurring to on some other occasion. Meanwhile those who have never been to Iceland ought to know that the exploration of this desert is both a more interesting and more practicable enterprise than the attempt to tramp across a monotonous plateau of snow, loaded with blankets, waterproofs, and victuals for a fortnight.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE EMPEROR FERDINAND,

(*Times*, June 30.)

THE Emperor of Austria,—the Apostolic King of Hungary, the King of Bohemia, of Dalmatia, of Croatia, of Slavonia, of Galicia, of Jerusalem, and of divers other Kingdoms; the Grand Duke of Tuscany and of Cracovia, the Duke of Lorraine, of Salzburg, of Styria, and of a dozen other Duchies; the Grand Prince of Transylvania, the Margrave of Moravia, the Landgrave, the Princely Count, the Count, and the Seigneur of fiefs and territories innumerable—is dead. It is not, however, Francis Joseph whose death we thus announce. He is still but five-and-forty years old, and, though his life has been crowded with toils and anxieties, we sincerely hope that it will be given to him to enjoy in his later years some recompense for the trials and reverses which were heaped upon him when he was still a stripling, and that he will be the task of another generation to bear witness to the courage and energy with which he has encountered the onerous duties of his position. It is the uncle of the reigning Emperor, the recognized head of the hereditary principle in Europe, who has just succumbed to the universal enemy. There are still a few families in the West who were Royal, and even Imperial, while the House of Hapsburg was not even distinguished from a hundred other stems of descent than by the fact that it had twice or thrice been selected to supply a head of the Holy Roman Empire; but the Hapsburg or Hapsburg-Lorraine race has managed to outlive those who were known before them, and theirs must now be recognized as the most ancient lineage in Europe. The Bourbons, though the subject of a whimsical adoration by many in France and by more in Spain, are the *parvenus* of yesterday compared with the Austrian family. When we remember what pretensions of Divine origin are held to hallow the claims of Henri V. and Don Carlos, we feel the depth of humility that becomes us in contemplating the fate of the Emperor Ferdinand. It is true that he never did anything in his life except recognize the truth that he could do nothing when the necessity of action arose; but how many are there who are capable of admitting or of consenting to this confession of impotence? Considering the innocence of the life this Ferdinand has led since 1848, and the mischief he might have provoked had he stubbornly persisted in claiming his ancestral rights, we are ready to assent to every honour heralds may assert to be his due. Let them rehearse his titular dignities over his open grave, let them repeat the titles of the hundred Orders of chivalry of which he was an honoured associate—we shall not hesitate in paying every token of respect to this survivor of another age, the man who lived among us as if for the purpose of commemorating the ideas of generations which are fast fading out of remembrance.

It was the peculiar excellence of the Emperor Ferdinand that when the time came for him to retire from the position he could no longer fill he yielded to necessity before it was too late. Other Kings have abdicated, but they have delayed the unpleasant step until they had destroyed the chances of those who should come after them as well as their own. Charles X. relinquished his throne in favour of the boy who was then called the Duc de Bordeux, but there was neither grace nor policy in the act. It is probable that of all the Kings Europe has known in the present century Charles X. was the worst. From the days when as a young man of fashion, he intrigued against his brother and Marie Antoinette, down to his latest hour, it is not known that he ever did anything entitling him to respect; but if he had given way in time, he might have transmitted the historic Crown of France to the Comte de Chambord. It is certain that Louis Philippe could have put his grandson into secure possession of the Kingdom of the French had he known when to yield. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicated before it was too late, and it would be ungracious to inquire how far his relinquishment of Royal honours was spontaneous or was forced upon him by the resolution of a family council. When the Great War closed there were two or three men who were thought to embody in themselves the supreme political wisdom of Europe, and if Prince Metternich was not the first of the order, there was no other who could be put beyond controversy above him. The deceased Emperor was the minion of his policy. This grandson of Maria Theresa succeeded to the Empire in 1835, and for twenty-three years he possessed a Throne which appeared to defy the animosities of time and of fate. It is well to remember the sense of leaden and unalterable fixity that ruled over Europe in those days when the late Emperor Napoleon III. was a despised conspirator against the peace of Christendom. But 1848 came like a thunderstorm in Summer, and effected a wonderful clearance in the air. Much that disappeared as once as if by magic re-appeared after a short interval; but the experience of that year of Revolutions taught us to discriminate between the real and the apparent stability of institutions. The present Emperor William of Germany—greatest of all living Potentates—fled from popular resentment at Berlin just as the Pope fled to Gaeta. The Throne of the Emperor Ferdinand dissolved like the baseless fabric of a vision. Metternich's Palace of Art crumbled to pieces, and the inheritance of the most ancient Power in Europe would have disappeared had it not been at once assigned to a stripling of eighteen, who bent himself to the burden of sustaining it. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicated, and, being himself childless, the succession would have passed in natural course to his brother Francis Charles; but the brother shuffled off the burden to his eldest son, the present Emperor. Francis Joseph accepted it, and his later life has been one of incessant labour to keep together what was transmitted to him, while the ex-Emperor Ferdinand has lived in perfect seclusion at Prague. Visitors to the Bohemian capital will have wandered about the Hradschin, whence Palace and Cathedral look down upon the city and river of St. John Nepomuck, and they may have heard how the head of the oldest reigning house of Europe passed an obscure existence there. In truth, nothing disturbed the later years of Ferdinand. He was entirely removed from the history of to-day that Viennese mingling in political life had sometimes to remember whether the uncle as well as the father of the reigning Emperor was still alive, and it was not without an effort that they were able to declare positively that the titular chief of the family might be found in his Palace at Prague. At last, at the age of 82, he is dead. His years of abdication have outnumbered his years of empire, and now that he is gathered to his fathers he must be allowed the rare reputation of a man who being born to the purple consented to recognize his own insignificance.

Mr. Carlyle says somewhere that Austria has taken and will take, a good deal of killing, and, indeed, it must be allowed of the House of Hapsburg that it has never undergone the trials of incapacity in two successive generations. No family has ever had to control a less assimilated mass of nationalities, and when we become acquainted with the means by which the armies of Austria have been in past days recruited, when we hear of peasants driven to the plough as our own Government scoured seaports to impress seamen, when we know that the men thus collected did not even possess a common language through which to be instructed in their duty, our wonder is, not so much that Austria has had to undergo so many military reverses as that she is enabled to cite so many conquests. The tenacity of Austrian resistence has been illustrated even in our own days, when the dynasty has suffered severely from the buffets of fortune. The combined armies of France and Italy found victory no easy task in the plains of Lombardy, and, despite all the advantages of breechloaders, the white-coats won the field of Sadowa held their own among the orchards that line the banks of the Bistritz until the appearance of the Crown Prince on the heights of Chum-Lipa compelled a retreat. The present Emperor Francis Joseph seems to embody this admirable quality of tenacity which is so characteristic of his family and of his power. He never faints, he never murmurs, he is ready to wear himself out rather than yield. The earliest dawn sees him at work, and long hours of night are spent before he retires to rest. He has a noble ambition, which, however, we cannot call unexampled in our days, when we remember how readily his brother Maximilian went to his labour and his fate in Mexico. In these two brothers we seem to recognize something of the spirit of their great ancestress the Empress Queen, and the death of Ferdinand brings out in stronger relief the courage and endurance of his successor, who has devoted his life from the time he was a lad in his teens to preserve the inheritance of his family from the ravages of adverse fortune.

WEIGHING, OUT AND IN.

"PERFIDIOUS Albion" is a title which might find a justification in the history of horse-racing now that the noble art of self-defence has fallen into almost complete oblivion with its singular mixture of stubborn pluck and venal treachery. An ingenuous mind, if wholly unassisted, would have some difficulty in forming a bare conception of the many petty and ingenious swindles, attested by or approbated from experience, which have led to the stringent regulation regarding the weighing of jockeys before and after a race. An unsophisticated observer or spectator considers the winner to be the horse that comes in first; but the seasoned speculator may, if he seem to have lost, still have hopes, and, if he seem to have won, still have fears; for he knows that, to say nothing of possible objections to be lodged on the ground of some other disqualification, the rider of the apparent winner must be "passed" by the clerk of the scales and have his weight pronounced "all right," before, in the words of the Berryer of the turf, "les partisans du vainqueur peuvent se leur aller pousser de frenetiques bravos, et les adversaires accepter levidence des faits et tirer leur argent de leur bourse." And it stands to reason that there should be most room for these hopes and fears in the case of handicaps, which are supposed to be so finely calculated that the very smallest divergence in weight would be of the utmost importance.

To weigh before the race as well as after might at the first blush appear to be a work of supererogation, seeing that it is the weight recorded afterwards which decides matters, and that, unless there be some misapprehension upon this point, the weighing official can neither be appealed to in the event of a loss of weight, nor, in fact, take a much more responsible part in the business than is that of the metallic indicator itself. Besides, every precaution is used against any subsequent assumption of weight: "Every rider is immediately after the race to ride his horse to the usual place of weighing, then and there to alight, and not before, and he is forbidden to touch anything beyond his own equipments after the race is over, until he has been weighed by the clerk of the scales, under the penalty of disqualification." But it must be borne in mind that scales, as well as other things that should not, do differ, and that a jockey might be "all right" according to one weighing machine, but not according to that used on the race-course; that a jockey carrying more than 2 lb. over-weight must, at the risk of disqualification, declare the extra weight half an hour before the race, so that the surplus may be "appended to the horse's number when it is put up;" and that, consequently, for the sake of everybody concerned, it is advisable to ascertain that the weights before the race are correct according to the scales that will be used after. It is not expressly stated in the forty-first rule of racing that the horse starting with a declared amount of extra weight is bound to bring back to scale the same amount, but it might be assumed from the words "short of weight" in the fortieth rule. Otherwise, it is quite clear that a door would be opened to knavery. Let it be officially declared that a horse carries several pounds over-the-regulation weight, and people might be induced to bet against him. To get rid of that extra weight on the way to the starting-post would not be beyond the resources of roguery; and, after the race, the horse would be found to have carried the amount of weight required by the conditions. Perhaps this trick appeared too long to require a special published provision; but the French, according to one of their authorities, have ruled, in order to obviate this difficulty, that "when a declaration has once been made, the same weight must be drawn at the end as was carried at the beginning. A loss of a kilogramme (say 2 lb.) only is allowed." This rule, however, is not to be readily found in the many works in the Code des Courses, though it is to be implied from the words "tout jockey done le poids, apres la course, est inferieur de plus d'un kilogramme au poids constate avant la course, peut etre mis a une amende n'excedant pas *cinq cent francs*." Pretty diligent search among our published laws having failed to yield explicit information upon this point, there is nothing, in the absence of undoubted authority, to fall back upon but personal impression, common sense, and the practice ascribed to the French all of which would tend to a belief that a jockey declaring extra weight is bound to bring back to scale after the race that surplus, with or without the two pounds allowed for "waste." Why the riders of the beaten horses should all of them be obliged to return to weigh," under heavy penalties, is not likely to occur to those who have never heard of the little dodges whereby a light weight in a handicap may be angled for, to say nothing of the inclination to avoid a fine for not having declared over-weight, perhaps a great deal of over-weight, in the case of a horse very much better than its performance would indicate. The reason why the jockeys must not "dismount before the proper time," but must ride their horses "to the usual place of weighing," will be better appreciated when it is considered that there is a jockeying to which the dismounted is more favourable than the mounted condition; it will suffice just to suggest the opportunities which would be afforded for exchanging saddles, for transferring whips, for comrades, not to say confederates, during the bustle of dismounting among a crowd, and for introducing a little "dead" weight into the receptacles under the saddle. It would, of course, be unjust to suppose that there would be always, or even generally, any "dodge" intended, though no preventive laws existed, when a jockey could ride over-weight and did not declare it. A little over-weight, without any by-and-in view, may be quite compensated for by extra skill, and it is possible that a jockey may either not know in time to declare it that he is a little beyond the allowance of 2 lb., or calculate upon "wasting" that little in hot weather during the race.

When a Rider of a beaten horse does not return to weigh in, he incurs a fine of "not less than £10 or exceeding £25," and the horse is disqualified for any place to which it may have otherwise been entitled. Thus, in 1864, Fille de l'Air came in a bad third behind Vermout and Blair Athol for the Grand Prix; but, as her rider, A. Edwards, did not weigh in, the third place was assigned to Dois Roussel. It may be mentioned, under correction, that a jockey may be weighed with everything that his horse carries, except the rider whip and the animal's shoes or plates. This statement must, however, be confined within the limits of common sense; for it is said that the French written law, "on peut peser tout ce que porte le cheval, excepte les fers," led in former times to many vagant propositions on the part of touchy bettors, who would have cast into the scales the bandages worn on the legs, the main and tail, and even an ounce or two of the animal's flesh. Howbeit, the hood in which a horse may have run "must be put into the scale and included in the jockey's weight." To weigh with the bridle is optional, with a certain proviso; but "no whip or substitute for whip shall be allowed in the weighing." The elision of whip and substitute is believed to be not many years old, and to be traceable to that ingenious Englishman who devised a whip with a hollow handle to be filled with mercury and to be twice exchanged with a confederate for another, before and after the race. There is a story told of a swindle attempted in 1863, when Catch 'em Alive won the Cambridgeshire. His jockey could not draw his weight, it is said; but, it being ascertained that the scales had been tampered with in a manner familiar to fraudulent tradesmen, the backers of Catch 'em Alive were vindicated, and the victor was confirmed in his victory. Another story is told illustrating the strictness with which the laws of weighing are administered in England. A jockey, it is asserted, broke a stirrup-leather after passing the winning-post, dropped his stirrup, and had it stolen; consequently he could not draw his weight, and his horse was disqualified. That certainly, as the story-teller remarks, seems hard measure, for the jockey had clearly ridden with two stirrups; if the lost stirrup had been brought up, it might have been put in the scales; and, as the two stirrups must almost certainly have been equal in weight, it looks as if the justice of the case might have been met by a very simple process. But perhaps in horse-racing all things are considered possible, if only they be dishonest.—(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

"OUIDA."

IT may be even said that Mr. Lawrence has only written one book—and first—and that all his later works are mere replicas. Still this has been enough to originate a school; and the race of guardsmen and *roues*, of athletes and adulterers, of heroines fair as Venus and cruel as Faustine, agile as Diana and treacherous as the Borgia, of whom we first saw the lineaments *Guy Livingstone*, have since then thriven space in the pages of contemporary fiction, and have multiplied exceedingly. The reason is not far to seek. Guy Livingstone and Flora Bellasis may not be ordinary types of human nature in aristocratic circles, but they were powerfully conceived and they were consistently drawn. Above all, they were drawn in a manner which gave indisputable proof of the fitness of the writer for the functions which he filled. The novel was not the work of one who had only gazed at the society which he depicted through the keyhole, or gained admission to it by the backstairs. He had at least been formally announced and received as a gentleman. That was the first secret of the charm which the Livingstonian scire exercised. The second was derivable from the literary skill which they exhibited, the vigour of diction, the cultivation of mind, the quickness of perception, and the aptitude for incisive and epigrammatic phrases. There are passages in *Guy Livingstone* and in some other of Mr. Lawrence's novels—notably *Barren Honour*, which is perhaps on the whole his second best work—that bear the stamp of something very like genious. They belong at least to what De Quincey has called the literature of power. And hence the fascination which they have possessed, and which they continue to possess, both for writers and readers.

Ouida is unquestionably the most accomplished and successful among the followers of Mr. Lawrence. Her manner is a burlesque of her master's, but it is an exceedingly clever burlesque; her characters reduce the Livingstonian prototypes to an absurdity, but the reduction is skilfully and not unattractively contrived. The horses of the Livingstonian novel—half Bayards, half demireps, muculine as giants, skilled with their feet as Spring experts with the sabre, and unerring with the pistol, always ready for chivalry of seduction, to assassinate their neighbour in order that they might run away with their neighbour's wife, accomplished as Crichtons, the victims of periodical fits of wild and riotous debauchery and calmness moodiness, in the course of which latter they were given to a trick of Greek and especially Homeric quotations,—these, with their intolerable addiction to high play and low morality, to *scances* protracted till far after the down to gorgeous, chambers whose floors ran ankle-deep in Burgundy or were strewed knee-deep with old packs of cards, made considerable demands upon our credulity. Even Mr. Lawrence's admirers were beginning to grow somewhat weary of the cold yet penetrating expression of the light-blue eye, the hand which could either be soft as velvet in its touch or cruel and unrelenting in its grip like steel, the priceless steeds, the gorgeous jewelry, the magnificent waistcoats, and the resplendent dressing-gowns. Ouida deliberately selected all these as the most preposterous in the creations of Mr. Lawrence as her model. She gave us concentrations of the world, the flesh, and the devil into human forms of divine beauty, some six-feet two in height and some fourteen stone in weight altogether exceeding in their fantastic impossibility anything that it ever entered into the mind of Mr. Lawrence to conceive. In her hands every guardsman, every gentleman, every nobleman, was not only a Samson, each with his respective Dalilah, but a Monte Christo or an Herodes Atticus as well; a combination of the traditional qualities of Adonis and Alcibiades with a decided infusion of the Cupids of the *renaissance*. Chandos, Strathmore, the hero of *Under Two Flags*, and a host of others are the first-cousins of the Livingstonian demigods, seen through a halo of feminine voluptuousness. Mr. Lawrence's heroes are unmistakably men. At the first glance one might mistake Ouida's for hermaphrodites. The epithets which they convey in that of "beauty" are, as repulsive as they are grotesque. Their features are invariably those of women; their voice is sweet and low and languid; their figures move listlessly and lazily; they wear fine linen, and toy with lace-edged pocket handkerchiefs; their rooms are daintily furnished as boudoirs; they take perfumed baths, and wherever they go they diffuse an odour of Eau Bouquet. It is only when the critical moment for its display arrives—and to do them justice they need but slight provocation—that they put forth the full strength of the mightiies of their sex, and exhibit the proudly irresistible features of what Ouida calls 'their order.' For whatever her opinion about culture may be, Ouida is a staunch believer in blood. Race with her plays exactly the same part as caste in the social and religious economy of the Hindus or Brahmins. After his kind, Strathmore is quite as conscious a plebeian as hero, who is exactly after Ouida's own heart, declines to kick them to death, because of 'the canon of his order,' or at a white heat of passion he only 'wears a look of girlish softness on his fair face, because of the same inexorable law. No one possesses that sense of the outrageous unrealities which Ouida opens for her readers is not drawn with consummate cleverness, and with much picturesqueness of effect. Here and there even there may be a true touch of pathos or a genuine stroke of nature. But in her earlier novels we look in vain for anything of the sort. In the debauched demigods with whom Mr. Lawrence peoples his pages there are features which are at any rate suggestive of the humanity that lives around us. Not so in Ouida. She gives us a race of male 'Seraphs' and 'Beauties, and the like, who live in an atmosphere of their own, and have a creed of their own; who confuse constantly in fact with loyalty to love and allegiance to honour; and whose mission it is to show what are the circumstances under which chivalry becomes contemptible, and courage itself a sham.

This was the sort of novel which procured for Ouida her fame, and which elevated the lady herself to the dignity of a social queen in the great American caravanserai of London. The receptions at the Langham Hotel, the *causeries intimes* and *cigarettes permises*, the miscellaneous gathering of gunmen, of titled *habitues* of Hurlingham, of barristers, *litterateurs* and tuftes—the whole of Miss de la Rame's sublunated creations in her novels—presided over by the authoress herself, have passed into the social history of the century. Ouida, however, had the wit not to be deceived by the personal homage of her votaries. She recognised the fact that the time had come for breaking the brilliant monotony of the *Chandos* and *Strathmore* series. *Indalia*, with its shifted venue, best indicates the transition point in her literary career. The witness the change in its entire development we must go to her later novels—to *Folle-Farine*, *Two Little Wooden Shoes Pascarel* and the novel which has just appeared, *Signa*. In each of these Ouida has struck a note entirely different from that which she has sounded in her earlier works. She takes us to the villages of Normandy, the plains of Flanders, or the hills of Tuscany. She presents us with charming pictures of girlish and boyish innocence and *abandon*, and with great analytic skill and unfailing elegance of expression she traces their corruption and their ruin. Her peasants, French, Flemish, or Italian, are drawn as perhaps no other living writer of English fiction could draw them. And it is when Ouida is in Italy, as she is in the novel just published, that she is at her happiest. *Signa* is inferior to *Pascarel* in many respects. But it has many of the undoubted literary beauties of *Pascarel* and though its individual characters are none of them very strongly drawn, their grouping is effective, and the impression which the grouping leaves is artistically complete. What has struck Ouida most in the course of her continental experiences, and especially in her experiences of Italy, is the virtual paganism in which the people live. They may profess belief in Roman Christianity; but the gods to whom they are in spirit and in truth loyal are those of the old classical Pantheon. As in her earliest novels Ouida confessed in every creation the influence of Mr. Lawrence, so in her later does she show the extent to which she is impressed by the poetry and philosophy of Mr. Swinburne. Her Italian men and women, boys and girls, are represented as absolutely irresponsible beings; they obey their own passions or their own genius; they know no other law. Ouida does not even hint that such other law there may be. She roughly exemplifies the doctrine of retributive justice, and she talks, when it can be effectively done, about Nemesis and fate. The higher existence in which she implies her belief is a purely pagan pantheism. Men, horses, the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, and the trees of the forest may be bound together by some subtle sympathetic link, one continuous chain of a myriad of varying emotions, whose sum is the only divinity which man can know. She can understand lust, rage, vengeance but not duty, and not what is ordinarily meant by love; or, to put it differently, as in *Pascarel* and *Signa* Ouida shows us lust in all its cruelty, so she strips love of all its humanity. The heroine of *Signa* is a reminiscence of the heroine of *Pascarel*, in instance we have a peasant-girl born with a strongly-developed passion of avarice and luxury, who matures into a supremely beautiful and utterly rapacious and unscrupulous animal. In *Puck* the arch-harlot is a Derbyshire peasant-girl; in *Signa* she is a Tuscan. In *Signa* as in *Pascarel*, we have genius scarificed to show how overwhelming the power of lust and beauty are. But there is a disagreeable suspicion of something which, though not incest, still has an incestuous flavour about it in *Signa* which *Pascarel* is without. The same love-madness and ruins Signa in the former mistress of his own father Istriel, and she again is the niece of a former mistress—Pippa, the mother of Signa—of the same Istriel. Love is insipid without the omnipresence of the grossest form of sensualism, and the most passion itself palls after a time unless it is flavoured with blood and foam, and cruelty and murder. The study of Baudelaire may have had something to do with the catastrophe of *Signa*. The revolting *denouement* is told with undeniable skill. Animalism, with which the atmosphere of the novel is charged, requires some relief. As it is, its influence, if attractive for a time, becomes, with its prolonged monotony, oppressive; and if Ouida's comrades, not to say confederates, during the bustle of dismounting among a crowd, and for introducing a little "dead" weight into the receptacles under the saddle. It would, of course, be unjust to suppose that there would be always, or even generally, any "dodge" intended, though no preventive laws existed, when a jockey could ride over-weight and did not declare it. A little over-weight, without any by-and in view, may be quite compensated for by extra skill, and it is possible that a jockey may either not know in time to declare it that he is a little beyond the allowance of 2 lb., or calculate upon "wasting" that little in hot weather during the race.

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